

Editorial Page

THE SALARY BILL

The proposed salary bill now being discussed in every corner of Arizona apparently has the sanction of Governor Hunt or else he is "trying it on the dog" to see what comment it brings forth from the faithful and unfaithful alike. It is based solely on the population of the various counties which are divided into seven classes, the first grade being for those having 30,000 or more people. Though the printed reports do not say so frankly, it is supposed that sheriff's officers shall have their expenses paid in addition to the handsome salaries attached. A sheriff in the first class county is supposed to draw \$5,000 a year, and in a second class county of half the population the same office pays \$4,800. It certainly behooves the second class county to get a move on and double its population for the sheriff only costs \$200 more per annum and under officers in proportion. The taxable valuation of county property, the tax revenues, the ability to pay does not enter into the calculations of those who framed this measure so far as may be seen. The one thing about the bill that appeals to the Copper Era is that it presents so many opportunities for amendment.

In Cochise for instance, the new pay roll is practically \$7,000 per month, or \$84,000 for a year's salary list of county officials. This is said to be about one third more than the same offices "cost" under the fee system. The plea is made that the fees from the sheriff's office and others amounted to nearly \$5,000 a month in the past, but where will this \$50,000 a year go if the expenses of sheriff's officers are to be also allowed? Cochise is also figuring on buying an auto for "county" use. The sheriff needs one, of course, but in the name of Governor Hunt and the Democratic platform of economy, what excuse or warrant can Cochise find for buying a "county" automobile.

SCORE: TAFT 9; TEDDY 7.

At the end of the first inning in the Taft-Roosevelt game the score stood 9 to 7 in favor of the present incumbent, holder of the 1908 pennant. But an analysis of the game by plays may furnish a slight foreshadowing of the result at the finish.

Taft scored his runs on hits by Minnesota, Iowa, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Delaware and Rhode Island. The batting average of this bunch of heavy and weak hitters follows: Minnesota 24, Iowa 26, Washington 14, Maryland 16, Pennsylvania 76, Tennessee 24, Utah 8, Delaware 6, Rhode 10. This means that the Taft Club has so far 204 out of a possible 1094 points.

The Roosevelt score card looks like this: W. Virginia 16, Nebraska 16, New Hampshire 8, Michigan 30, Kansas 20, Missouri 36, and California 26 or in all 152, which is a lead of 62 for the Taft batters.

But there are protests in some cases, which may cut down the Taft percentage considerably. For instance, Iowa, Washington, Maryland and Tennessee may see some of their so-called safe hits decided as fouls. It is not a safe betting game and until the last run crosses the plate at the Chicago windup of the series it is wise not to know too much.

Later—Nevada has just crossed the plate for the Teddy's.

PATRIOTISM AND PESOS.

Pascual Orozco has joined hands with Salazar, Campa and Rojas, turned the city of Chihuahua and virtually the whole state of that name into the hands of the second rebellion leaders. Gonzales, late president of Chihuahua is a fugitive, guarded by the remnant of Villa's rapidly dwindling band who are pursued by a portion of the Salazar army which now numbers close to 5,000 men. It is said that Salazar and his aides were loath to trust Orozco because until quite recently he has avowed his allegiance to Madero, and they refused to believe in his change of heart until he took a new oath of allegiance to the cause of rebellion.

It is reported from Mexico City that Orozco valued his services and sacrifices, business losses, in the Madero campaign at 50,000 pesos and asked for this army of iron men from the national treasury. The treasury refused to come across and his fidelity ceased at once. Perhaps he did not consider that if all Maderistas were compensated at a like ratio there would not be pesos enough in Mexico to pay the bill.

Patriots, even though they are generals come high at 50,000 pesos per, and Pascual may not readily find a party of insurgents who will value his services at this prohibitive price. He is a brave man, a good fighter and had the confidence of his followers and it is a pity that the question of pesos has been raised.

TARIFF LEGISLATION

The leaders of the house of representatives are having hard work to keep the Democratic majority in line on revenue reform measures. Free sugar hits the cane planters of the south, the beet sugar growers of the west and the owners of sorghum patches on a million farms. Members are being bombarded by explosive protests from every quarter and it takes a cool head and firm hand to hold the rank and file from stampeding. Clark and Underwood are both candidates for the 1912 nomination and they think they know just what they want and need to help their respective booms. They demand the loyal support of all democrats to the measures they regard as essential for party (and personal) success. But those members who believe in Wilson or Harmon do not see where they are called upon to sacrifice their own constituencies in the interest of Clark, Underwood & Co. If the party will go right ahead and do what the country expects of them—just what it would do if this were not a presidential year, they'll find the right man will be selected for candidate and the people will ratify their choice. There is a chance to lose an election while scrapping over the nomination. The voters demand more reform legislation and less politics.

The Chinese rebels—or new government—must be in close communication with Mexico. Only four weeks a republic and 2,000 soldiers strike for back pay, (and overtime) and proceed to collect it from the merchants of Peking, a la Juarez.

A bunch of millionaires and professional campaign fund raisers lunched with the president at the White House and discussed the prospect of filling a big ammunition chest. It was declared that "Roosevelt haters" would be there with the long green in bales. This will help Teddy's chances immensely.

Free sugar looks mighty good to the American consumer, but the sugar trust will see to it that the American beet sugar grower gets his object lesson. The new bill, if it becomes a law will incidentally raise Cain with the American cane grower. The maple sugar industry will go right on as before, for even with free import of the Canadian product there isn't enough to lubricate the nation's griddle cakes.

Marconigrams are hereafter to be known officially as radiograms by decree of the Navy department, Wash, D. C. Now what we want quick is a diagram of all these recent "grams."

It is remarkable how few of the cases against the various alleged trusts are tried on their merits. There is no effort made to prove that the steel, sugar, beef and other and millions of government money are dissipated in trusts are not law-breakers, but years of the court's time testing technical legal points, a horrible example of the possibilities in "the law's delay." Lorimer and Stephenson are shown to be "guilty as charged in the indictment" but through technical loopholes continue to occupy chairs and cast votes in that most "dignified" of American legislative bodies.

Vasquez Gomez announces that he will "stand pat." Just how to say stand pat in Spanish we do not know, but we wish to tell Vasky that in the older republic standpatters are not in high favor just now.

Porfirio Diaz, late of Mexico, is liable to contract rheumatism in his old bones while listening with his ear to the ground for the sound of the recall.

And now the Standard Oil party turns informer on the wicked Waters-Pierce Oil company, and shows up the latter's nefarious game of deceiving poor old Texas with false representations. This effort of the pot to blacken the kettle's reputation is unseemly, even if the S. O. P. has repented of its past evil doing.

Champ Clark announces that he will not go on the stump and neglect his duties as presiding officer of the House. Bully for Champ! Jim Sherman, on the other side of congress and politics is going out to spellbind and silver tongue, world without end, in behalf of Taft's candidacy. Sunny Jim, sees the finish and don't much care what he does; he'll play a good poker hand to the finish, anyhow.

Mr. La Follette wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is in the same ring where Teddy flung his hat, and will stay until he sees whether a Taft-Roosevelt deadlock may not give him a compromise chance at the prize. That's the only kind of a chance he ever had—or will have.

Teddy's campaign headquarters in Washington will not be dry. Potomac water and Indiana Beveridge will be on tap.

Compulsory vaccination has been proved to be a good thing for the general health of communities. Now why not compulsory baths? Soap and water are the greatest foes of those predatory germs that hatch out small-pox, typhus fever, meningitis, et al. Soap and water downed "Yellow Jack" in Cuba in one round.

Score one for Governor Hunt. The "honor" system experiments worked out all right and the two convicts who were allowed to go without espionage turned up at the prison at Florence as promptly as "good citizens" could have done. May there never be cause to call the new idea "impracticable."

Cochise county has done the correct thing by surveying 254 miles of new county highways. Accessibility, easy grades, and direct roads are the best investments that any county in Arizona can make at any time. Now especially as the prospective settler will look first at these points of advantage or disadvantage. Next to good schools, good roads should take the precedence over all other improvement schemes, and good schools mean that the next generation will build more good roads.

The "bathtub trust" did not need a coat of whitewash, nor did they get soaked. Just rinsed them off and pronounced them clean.

After flirting outrageously with the truth, Orozco has jumped Madero's administration and gone over to the Vasquistas. He was in command at Chihuahua and turned it right over without a struggle. It is said that he would not reject the presidency if it was urged upon him, or he might be willing to be governor of Chihuahua.

Naturalized citizens do not always become nationalized. We have many in the United States who might be de-nationalized, to great advantage.

INQUIRY INTO "MONEY TRUST."

We congratulate the Democrats in Congress upon their decision to make the investigation of the "Money Trust" by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House a real and not a sham investigation, says the New York American.

The impression has gone abroad in many quarters that the House caucus wanted to have the banking interest subjected to the too gentle inspection and chastening of its friends—that it was eager for a "conservative" investigation, an investigation that should seek to conserve not the financial health of the whole country, but the monopolistic tendencies of big bankers.

The investigation should be thorough and unsparing, or it should not be undertaken at all. Much will depend upon the counsel of the investigating committee. If he is an able, fearless, experienced lawyer, who will not go after "sensations" but will unflinchingly go after facts, where ever the investigation leads, he will command public confidence and elicit information on which intelligent public opinion can be formed.

The "Money Trust" has no doubt been misnamed. It is not so much a monopoly of money as a monopoly of credit—a concentration of control of the money owned by millions of depositors in banks and trust companies in the hands of a few bankers.

So far as we are concerned, we have no desire to hold Mr. Roosevelt to his promise. Let him be a candidate. We should prefer his nomination to that of any other republican who could be named. Mr. Roosevelt has a larger and a noisier following than any other man in politics, not excepting Mr. Bryan.

Public Opinion

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Norman E. Mack's National Monthly Whether considered from the political or the human standpoint, the causes which have broken up the friendship of Taft and Roosevelt are instructive. Just as the artificial light of the stage creates a misleading glamour around the actors, so the clamor of publicity conceals some traits of character and exaggerates others in public men. Let us look at Taft and Roosevelt in the dry white light of everyday. If we do that, it is seen at once that the reasons which have made Roosevelt and Taft enemies are like those which destroy thousands of friendships in private life. The difference is in size not kind. The Taft-Roosevelt hatred seems to be on a bigger scale than the mutual dislike of Smith and Jones, simply because Roosevelt and Taft deal with large affairs, and their repulsion toward each other has split a political party.

But any friendship based on such grounds as that of Roosevelt and Taft must go to the smash. Any liking founded on such defects in character, such false ambitions, such erroneous ideals, as those of Taft and Roosevelt, will rot. We see such chumminess rotting around us every day, easily trace the decay to its source. It is just as easy to find the reasons for the present aversion of Taft and Roosevelt for each other.

The causes lie in the men themselves. Roosevelt owed his rise to a spasm of popularity. Taft owed his to a happy-go-lucky pliability. Roosevelt's native egotism was swelled into abnormal proportions by a bellows of favoring circumstances. Taft underwent one of the greatest misfortunes that can possibly befall a man in the fact that he was a career without hardships and difficulties. There was nothing to create stern stuff in his character. The chute of preferment was greased for him. He slid, hardly knowing how, from one lucrative appointive job to another.

And so these two distinguished men each in his own way, got sham notions of life. Sham ideas of politics. Wrong estimates of other men. Mistaken appreciation of conditions. Overestimation of themselves. All the while they were building up this shaky fabric of self-delusion, they were unconsciously preparing for the distrust and destestation which has usurped the place of fraternity.

Roosevelt thought, probably sincerely, that he valued Taft for Taft's sake. Really he valued Taft only as a tool. Taft doubtless supposed he admired Roosevelt for Roosevelt's self. In point of fact, he admired Roosevelt as the political creator of Taft.

At last there came a time when there was a clash of ambitions. And that instant the solid-seeming fortress of friendship became a wall of Jericho—crashing to ruins at the blast of ambition's trumpet. There is nothing surprising in the now open enmity of Taft and Roosevelt. It was bound to come. It was being bred in the bone and nourished in the flesh of the two men, all the years when they seemed as strong friends as Damon and Pythias.

The break-up of Taft and Roosevelt is a warning against false ideals in politics, and against self-delusion as to motives and character.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A FIGHTER

Mr. Roosevelt has sought to give the impression that he is a fighter. He says he is. His supporters say he is, and a few years ago a majority of the people of this country thought he was, and many think so yet, though they do not know they think so. But those of us who more closely watched events, were early led to suspect that he was a bluffer rather than a fighter and we were at last brought face to face with the most convincing evidence that he was the most easily panicked-stricken quitter that ever occupied the White House.

The weakness of Mr. Roosevelt in this respect was disclosed in two conspicuous instances in 1906. The first was in the case of the Philippines tariff bill prepared by Mr. Taft then secretary of war, out of his intimate knowledge of the needs of the islands. The measure was a meritorious one, but it met the opposition of the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. Speaker Cannon, however, jammed it thru the house without amendment and it went to the senate where the two trusts made another stand on more advantageous ground.

Word was sent to the White House by members of the so-called oligarchy that with a few changes the bill would be acceptable. Mr. Roosevelt replied furiously that he would not submit to an amendment of the measure in the slightest particular. He caused his reply to be printed in all the Washington newspapers. This was precisely what the "gray wolves" wanted. The document went into a pigeon hole whence it has never been extricated though, a month later, Mr. Roosevelt capitulated and signified his readiness to accept the proposed amendments. It was too late.

NOT RADICAL, REACTIONARY

Senator Bristow is curiously mistaken in describing Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus address as "a radical speech." It was not radical, but reactionary. It was an argument in favor of a return to tribal government. Many of the American Indians had a progressive government of this same general character—a Big Chief who acted as steward of public welfare, with the tribe as a whole using the initiative and referendum and recall and exercising "the power to enact into law any measure they deem necessary for the betterment of social and industrial conditions."

UNDESERVED CREDIT. Mr. Frank B. Lord, a well informed political writer, in a recent severe criticism of Colonel Roosevelt, replying to the claim so insistently put

forward in the west that he is the father of the reclamation act divides the honor between the Colonel and Senator Newlands.

But the real father was neither of them. To George H. Maxwell, more than to any other man, must be accorded the credit for the great irrigation projects which the government has established. And, next in this great work coming before either Mr. Roosevelt, are the great transcontinental railroads and the large manufacturing concerns of the east from whom Mr. Maxwell secured the funds that enabled him to overcome the hostile sentiment against national aid.

The irrigation act in its original form, as it was presented by Mr. Hansborough and Mr. Newlands and as it was supported by President Roosevelt would have been of little service to the people of Arizona. Under it the Salt River and Yuma projects could not have been undertaken for it was intended only for the reclamation of such lands as belonged to the government.

More hostile sentiment against the aiding of settlers had to be overcome and at the last moment, Mr. Maxwell secured an amendment so as to make the act applicable to lands in private ownership.

WANTED—A GENUINE PARCELS POST

(N. Y. American.) The House Committee on Post Offices is planning a bill for a very limited and temporary adventure toward a parcels post, and intends to incorporate its scheme into the general appropriations bill. Moreover, there is much vague talk about creating a Congressional commission to investigate the subject. All this is sorely trying to the patience of the country. What the people want and expect is a genuine and thoroughgoing parcels post bill, standing on its own feet and not attached as a rider to any other bill. And the talk of a commission to investigate the subject at this late date is inept, and is easily seen to be a mere subterfuge to delay action.

There is hardly an American citizen at the remotest crossroads who does not know that our postal laws concerning the carrying of packages are an outrage and a fraud. No political party can afford to face the country next November without being sound and straightforward on this subject. The House Democrats have their record to make in this matter, with millions of very much interested Americans looking on. Now is the time to make it.

CLARK A REAL DEMOCRAT

(Washington, D. C., News) The practical elimination of Woodrow Wilson from the race for the democratic nomination for president has caused many of the former governor's adherents to look about for a candidate who has all of Wilson's qualifications and none of his faults. In the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Champ Clark—the democratic party has such a candidate. Starting at the foot of the ladder, Clark, by his ability and persistence in fighting the battles of the people, has arisen to the highest honor at present in the gift of his party—the leadership of the House of Representatives. During all this time he has been a model of party regularity, sticking to the principle of democracy through victory and defeat. Being a progressive, without being a radical the legitimate business men will realize that with him in the White House there will be nothing for them to fear, while the people, from among whom he came, will feel assured that their rights as citizens will be respected.

THE FATHERS ON RECALL

(Saturday Evening Post) As to tenure of office of members of Congress, the first Constitution of these United States provided, in Article V: "Delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct to Congress on the first Monday in November in every year with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year and to send others in their stead."

Some of the ablest among the framers of the present Constitution insisted that members of the House of Representatives should stand for reelection every year, that their constituents might express their hold over them. Gerry declared the people of New England would never surrender the principle of annual election of representatives. The Fathers debated long before adopting the compromise of a two-year term. Recall, in short, is by no means the newfangled and un-American invention of insurgents which its opponents describe it as being.

IF THE SMITHS ARE LOYAL

(Tombstone Prospector) A dispatch from Phoenix states that Mark Smith is being groomed as a candidate for vice president. There has never been a president named Smith, nor one of that name prominently mentioned for that office. Nor (if our memory serves us right) has one of that name occupied the vice-presidential chair. Clark and Smith would make an exceptionally strong ticket, provided the voters bearing these names cast their ballots for their namesakes, as, in combination, they undoubtedly hold the balance of power in some doubtful states.

THAT HAT SONG

(Democrat) Col Roosevelt's followers will soon be singing a new song. It is an adaptation of that houn' song of the Ozarks. One line of it runs "You've gotta gutt kickin' my hat aroun'." Already the hat which the Colonel tossed into the ring has a battered look. It's style is rapidly changing from a rough rider's hat to a cocked hat. And the kickin' has just begun.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. C. McFARLAND JOHN E. HAMPTON
M. C. FARLAND & HAMPTON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Webster-Hampton Block, CLIFTON, ARIZONA

E. E. WALL
Attorney-at-Law
Office 161 A, Chase Creek. Opposite
Chase Creek Bridge.
Clifton, Arizona

E. V. HORTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLIFTON, ARIZONA.

M. J. EGAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Northeast of the Lawn Tennis Court
in the shadow of a great rock.
CLIFTON, ARIZONA

JAMES S. FIELDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Will practice in Western Texas, New Mexico
and Arizona
DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

L. KEARNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office Chase Creek Opposite Dunn's
Drug Store.
CLIFTON, ARIZONA

EDWARD GOMEZ
INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATOR
English and Spanish

SOCIETIES

Copper City Lodge No. 18

Meets Every Monday Night.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited.
DAVID CAMPBELL, N. G.
WALTER TAPPIN, Secretary

Century Chapter O. E. S.

No. 10.
Meets the second and fourth
Thursday evenings of each
month, except July and A1
gust. Visiting members cor-
dially invited.
JESSIE POLLOCK, W. M.
JAS. S. CROMB, Sec'y.

Evening Star Rebekah Lodge No. 15.

Meets first and third Tuesday
evenings of each month. Visiting
members cordially invited.
EMMA NEEHEW, Noble Grand
MARGARET CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

MESQUITE CAMP No. 19

W. O. W.
Meets each first and third Thursday
night, Masonic Hall. Visiting mem-
bers extended a cordial welcome. J. A.
Billingsley, Con. Com.
Wm. NIELSON, Clerk.

B. P. O. Elks Clifton Lodge No. 1174.

MEETS
MASONIC HALL
First and Third Wednesdays
8 P. M.
Visiting Brothers Welcome.
H. C. MIX, Exalted Ruler
C. G. COLE, Secretary

Crescent Temple No. 10

PYTHIAN SISTERS
Meets the first and third
Thursday evenings, and the
second and fourth Thursday
afternoons. Visiting sisters
cordially invited.
MRS. CORA SCHLOTZHAUER, M. E. C.
MRS. GERTRUDE RULEY, M. of R. & C.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each
month at Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers
will receive a hearty welcome.
M. W. JUELIG, Pres.
C. M. QUINN, Sec.

Clifton Herio No. 1690

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each
month at Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers
will receive a hearty welcome.
M. W. JUELIG, Pres.
C. M. QUINN, Sec.

Clifton Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias

Meets every Friday night,
Masonic Hall.
Visiting Brothers will re-
ceive a fraternal welcome.
H. W. EDWARDS, C. C.
OLAF HOLVERSON
K. of R. & S.

Coronado Lodge No. 8 F. & A. F.

CALENDAR FOR 1911
REGULAR COMMUNICAT:
August 5th.
September 2nd.
October 7th.
November 4th.
December 2nd.
Special meetings when blue flag
hoisted.
Visiting brothers cordially invited.
JOHN M. WEBSTER, W. M.
THOMAS SMITH Secretary.